

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Position of Affairs on the Potomac—The Rebel Army Retreating.

New York, Oct. 18. Special Washington dispatches state that Gen. Meade's staff officers are now in the Potomac only this morning to investigate the actual condition of affairs.

It is confirmed that the rebel pickets have fallen back to Fairfax Court House, our own pickets following up on the retreat. The entire rebel force is now supposed to be concentrated on a line from Manassas Gap to Aquia Creek.

Our troops are animated and expectant. The massing of the rebels within a small compass is just the effect desired by McClellan's movements, and the army officers are much pleased with the shape that affairs are now taking.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says that a Virginia retrograde, having been released from confinement at Fairfax Court House, with others, on account of the evacuation of that place by the rebels. He states that Wednesday they hurriedly made up their minds to retreat, and to prevent its falling into our hands, and all the citizens have left for Richmond and other points.

A dispatch to Gen. McClellan says the rebels are retreating from Leesburg, and have prepared for a speedy withdrawal. They are now only the taking a choice of Bull Run again as a battle field, which has many natural advantages.

Rebel Account of the Attack at Santa Rosa.
Lynchburg, Ky., Oct. 18th. A special correspondent of the New York Herald writes that the rebels of the Santa Rosa Island affair. The hospital structure is the only building now standing on the island. Eleven hundred men were in the expedition under Gen. Ruggles.

Gen. Wilson's forces were either killed or captured, and the whole regiment fell rapidly before the eastern walls of Fort Pickens. The Col. took to his heels, and only in his shirt. The boats engaged to within a mile of Fort Pickens, from which a gun was not fired. Neither did the fleet fire upon our forces, who were on the island from 2 until 6 o'clock in the morning.

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Obstruction of the Potomac and Capture of a Schooner.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. Most of the new rebel batteries on the Potomac are placed above the range of the guns of our steamers, and cannot be silenced except by a land attack.

The motive assigned for the planting of these batteries is two-fold. The stoppage of navigation and an ultimate intention to throw secession troops over into Maryland. Both these purposes, however, must fall from the weight of our pickets on this side and the activity of the U. S. Army.

Persons attached to the steam tug Resolute, report that about 11 o'clock this morning, while of Oceanan, near Ball's point, the cable by which the Resolute was towing the schooner, the fax from Philadelphia broke, when the latter drifted toward the shore. The rebels in boats started out and captured her. The Resolute was, it is said, towed by the schooner, and the latter, but, being unable to render assistance, made her way to Washington, where she arrived this evening. The Fairfax was heavily laden with hay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. Since last Tuesday, when the rebel batteries first regularly opened, about fifty vessels have reached Washington and Georgetown.

The schooner loaded with hay, cement and furniture, which yesterday fell into the hands of the rebels, is the first casualty of that kind, and is alone owing to the breaking of the cable by which the Resolute was towing the schooner, the fax from Philadelphia broke, when the latter drifted toward the shore. The rebels in boats started out and captured her.

The tag Murray came up during last night, when two schooners in tow. They escaped unhurt, though fired upon. The Murray retained the complement.

The Rebels in Force near Fairfax.
This morning the rebels in force near Fairfax, Smith's division, with portions of the 5th and 6th regiments, and companies of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and Col. Friedman's Philadelphia Cavalry, advanced toward Fairfax Court House on a reconnaissance. They were met by the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Maryland Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. Surprise is expressed here at the misreporting of the capture of the schooner. The circular shows our relations abroad are in good condition, and that the government means to keep them so. The nation six months ago became exposed to danger, and the rebels were out. The Administration has taken adequate measures to put the nation right within, and now it turns its attention to putting it right from without. It looks the cooperation of the loyal States in the latter duty as in the former.

Encouraging News from Missouri, Successful Fight with the Rebels—Recapture of Lexington.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18. It is reported that acting Brigadier General Wymann, who has left Rolla several days since with 2500 men, has arrived at Lexington, where he has dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, and taking 200 prisoners, and capturing eighteen loads of goods belonging to McClung & Co., whom the rebels had robbed.

Advices from Gen. Fremont are to the effect that the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be destroyed on Saturday. Gen. Sigel's division had crossed the river.

It was reported that Gen. Sigel's division had been reinforced by Gen. McCulloch. They combined their forces at Osceola, and fortified the place, where they intend to give Gen. Fremont battle.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 20. The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat: Major White of the 1st Missouri Cavalry arrived today on the steamer Sixty eight, and reports that on the 15th 150 of his regiment under Maj. White, sprang the rebel garrison at Lexington and captured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols and other articles which the rebels threw away in their flight. Two pieces of cannon, which were in the fort, were also captured.

The New Orleans Affair—Report Doubled.
New York, Oct. 20. A special dispatch from Washington says a gentleman just from the South states that our army of 100,000 men, under Gen. Sherman, is engaged with the rebel army of 100,000 men, under Gen. Johnston, and that two of our vessels got aground and suffered severely. The sinking of the U. S. S. Florida is denied, and our vessels were captured and lost few lives lost.

Spiritual Correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. Lord Lyons, several days ago, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he expressed his regret that the Government was much concerned because of the British subjects, Messrs. Patrick and Klamie, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and although they were released, it could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration. Lord Lyons, under instructions, therefore felt bound to reiterate such irregular proceedings, as he designates them.

Secretary Seward, in reply to the letter, after detailing the facts of the case, and the reasons for the arrest, stated that the Government was much concerned because of the British subjects, Messrs. Patrick and Klamie, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and although they were released, it could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration.

Capture of the Privateer Sifter. A letter which, on last evening by Pendleton & Ross of this city, from Capt. S. Mitchell, dated Beaufort, September 27th, says:—The privateer Sifter was captured by the leeward by U. S. steam frigate Powhatan. The news arrived here this morning by steamer—Bangor Times Oct. 18.

A duel had been fought with pistols, in France, near Paris, between Mr. Farquhar, a Virginia man, and Capt. Moses of Saxo, in consequence of a dispute growing out of the war. Mr. Farquhar was killed, and his antagonist severely wounded.

Clerical Patriotism. Rev. Chas. A. Cook, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in West Gardiner, has enlisted in the ranks of the 11th Maine Regiment. Mr. Cook is a native of Baltimore.

A contract has been made for continuing the transmission of the mail over the K. & P. Railroad.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Crossing of the Potomac near Leesburg.

A FIGHT WITH THE REBELS.

DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE NASHVILLE NOT SAILED.

Flags of Truce refused at Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, 21. The following dispatch from Gen. Stone was received at Headquarters to-day:—

"EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 21.

This morning at 1 o'clock, five companies of the Massachusetts 15th under Col. Devens, crossed the river at Harrison's Island. At daybreak they were met by the rebels, who fired at them, without meeting the enemy. They still hold this position, and are supported by the remainder of their regiment and a part of the 20th.

A gallant reconnaissance was made early this morning by Major Allen's cavalry, Capt. Stewart from Edward's Ferry towards Leesburg with the 14th Mississippi regiment, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Maryland Cavalry.

Additional accounts say that up to 3 o'clock to-day, Gen. Stone had held his own satisfactorily, though his comparatively small force on the island are engaged with some 4000 rebels.

A subsequent dispatch received late this afternoon says that Gen. Evans has 4 field and 3 unskipped pieces and about 4000 men. A prisoner taken by him has 4000 rebels, and expects reinforcements.

Gen. Stone at that time thought he could occupy Leesburg to-day, and hold it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning, and was met by the rebels at Edwards' Ferry, and another at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and part of Stone's command, but the conflict was not serious, and continued without much effect until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which caused the withdrawal of our forces.

The Union forces, engaged were about 1800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be 5000 to 10,000. At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, gallantly engaged in his men to the conflict. He was severely wounded, and died shortly after.

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The result of the reconnaissance of General McClellan who advanced to Drainsville Saturday and returned this morning, the object of the expedition having been to obtain reliable information. While the men remained at Drainsville Sunday, the engineers under an escort, proceeded to the right as far as the Potomac, and the expedition under the command of Gen. McClellan and Hampshire Railroad. The rebels were encountered by the escort of engineers and sharp firing ensued, killing five rebels. None of our men were injured.

The Richmond Enquirer says the Nashville is still in Charleston harbor, and that Mason and Sill did not sail in that vessel.

The Government does not credit the rumored escape of the Nashville from Charleston, but has evidence to the contrary.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th, reports in relation to the fight at the Mississippi, that the rebels, under the command of Gen. Sherman, were met by the Union forces, and the fight was a severe one. The rebels were defeated, and the Union forces captured a large number of prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Several shots struck the Richmond. The Yankees were badly maimed, and did not touch one of our vessels. When the firing ended, the Union forces were seen to be retreating, and the rebels were pursuing them. The Union forces were badly maimed, and did not touch one of our vessels.

The vessel sunk was the Vincennes, not the Rebel. The 20th, in the skirmish on the 17th, previously reported, between two companies of Major Wright's cavalry and about 400 rebels, the latter lost 62 killed, 12 wounded, four mortally, and several taken prisoners. Wright's loss was one killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, 20. Some 200 prisoners who have been waiting several days to go to Norfolk by flag of truce, will return to Baltimore to-night. A launch belonging to the steamer Monitor, which had been despatched during the fight. A large quantity of lumber intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the passes was burnt. A launch belonging to the steamer Monitor, which had been despatched during the fight. A large quantity of lumber intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the passes was burnt.

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Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer North America from Liverpool 3d and London 4th Oct. passed farther Point, Oct. 15.

Great Britain. Official returns show that the imports of wheat and flour during the eight months ending with August, reached the value of twenty million pounds sterling, against seven millions, some time last year.

Political news is generally unimportant. The shipment of cotton to the United States, amounted during the last four months to 3,703 bales, of which the whole were American, except 321 bales of Egyptian cotton.

There is to be a ride match between the best shot of Scotland and France. Mr. Edward Ross is to be the champion for Scotland.

France. A report was in circulation in London that the Bank of France had applied to the Bank of England for a loan of two million pounds sterling on French notes.

Spain. It is asserted that O'Donnell continued to oppose every action of the Government in relation to the affairs of Mexico. He thinks it derogatory to the dignity of Spain not to act alone.

The Paris Patrie says negotiation between the three Governments has not been interrupted.

TWO DAYS LATER.
The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool 5th, and Queenstown 6th, and Boston 10th Oct. 15.

Great Britain. Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament from Sunderland, in addressing his constituents, touched upon the American question. He said that it would be a serious time before cotton could be got elsewhere, he considered it the duty of the Government to endeavor to induce the Federal Government, in the cause of humanity, to remove the blockade. Considering the added value of the cotton, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France should recognize the independence of so numerous a body of people, who were so much interested in the welfare of the North, and who were so much interested in the welfare of the North, and who were so much interested in the welfare of the North.

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